The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

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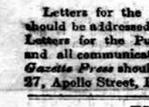
FOR LONDON.



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11th March 1862.

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On Saturday the 22nd March.
,, ,, the 19th April.
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L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.

11th March 1862.

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Bombay, 11th March 1862.

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PARRY JONES,
Secretary.

I. N. Club, March 1862.

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and by desire the Screaming farce of

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Manager.

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NOTICE.

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W. M. LECKIE, Major,
President of Court of Adjustment.

Camp Neemuch, 1st March 1862.

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SORABJEE MUNCHERJEE DUBASH.

Bombay, 7th March 1862.

L. PERRETT.

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Bombay, 26th February 1862.

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150½	,,	3 ,, ...	,,	28½
17½	,,	3 ,, ...	,,	3½
119	,,	4 ,, ...	,,	30
120	,,	4 ,, ...	,,	30
125	,,	3 ,, ...	,,	31
160½	,,	3 ,, ...	,,	30
84	,,	3 ,, ...	,,	15½
24	,,	4 ,, ...	,,	6
60	,,	4 ,, ...	,,	15
59	,,	4 ,, ...	,,	11½

Rolls cannot be divided for sale.

Terms—Cash.

This matting will last for ten years at least if properly taken care of.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

28, Medow Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Sundries per Steamer.

GOLD SPECTACLES, single and double side, with light frames	Rs. 40, 48, 58, 68	0
PRESENTATION ENVELOPE CASES and BLOTTERS to match, Magenta Morocco	45	0
DITTO.—Emerald green	50	0
DITTO.—Sage Morocco, gold and blue.....	50	0
FLACHES BOARDS, red and white, or black and white squares.....	Rs. 5, 6 and	8 0
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, to contain 96 Portraits, morocco, gilt clasps.....	28	0

*** *Other Albums, varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 22, still available.*

CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAIT of the late PRINCE CONSORT, in metal frame 2 8

*** *A large selection of other Portraits on sale.*

FISHING TACKLE in books—with or without Flies ..... Rs. 18, 20, and 22 0

Sundries per "Pride of the Ocean."

NOTE PAPERS AND ENVELOPES for Town use:—

Baronial—*Cream laid*—*Rose, Chamois, Violet, in three sizes, with Envelopes adapted to them.*

RIMMELL'S VAPORIZERS.

For diffusing the Fragrance of Flowers in Apartments, purifying the Air, &c.

No. 1—Bronze, 6½ in. by 3½ in.	6	0
No. 2—Plated do.	10	0

Ordinary Perfumes adapted to the above in cases of 6 Bottles 12 0

Best Perfumes, ditto ditto 20 0

BROWN'S RECLINING CHAIRS.

IRON CHAIRS, with leg rests and cushions, Patent folding suspensory, equally adapted for home or travelling use 40 0

BROWN'S NEWLY PATENTED CHAIR COUCH, with spring, by which the sitter may adjust his position without rising; complete with leg rests and cushions, running on wheels, handsome suspensory figured Carpet, patent seat and leg rest 85 0

DITTO, ordinary fitting seat 75 0

SALOON GUNS.

SALOON GUNS, smooth bore, No. 3, twisted barrels, cleaning rod and patent second trigger, with shield to protect the eye from escaped particles of powder or cap, together with 1000 bulleted caps 100 0

INKSTANDS.

LARGE SOLID GLASS INKS, with hinge tops on stands: round, square or triangular, blackwood or walnutwood Stands... Rs. 16, 18, 28 0

CHUBB'S PALANQUIN BOXES.

Chubb's Travelling or Office Boxes, foolscap writing Folio, patent lock, duplicate keys..... 50 0

TRAVELLING BAGS.

Leather Travelling Bags, best Hide,...Rs. 14, 16, 18 0

GILT FRAMES AND MOULDING.

GILT FRAMES, with ornamental corners, adapted to pictures, 18 by 14; 4, 2 and 1½ inch beading ..... Rs. 12, 14, and 18 0

GILT BEADING, of various widths, in which pictures of any size may be framed to order.

TRACING CLOTH.

PATENT No. 6—36 inches, each 24 yards 1

PALMER'S PORTABLE CALL SIGNALS. Consists of a pressure head, tubing and whistle, and is constructed for various purposes and situations 2 8

SIGNAL CALL for the Table, Ornamental foot and covered with Silk 4 0

Ditto for the Carriage 12 0

Ditto for Walls or Doors..... 8 0

Ditto with 9 feet covered tubing..... 10 0

Ditto 12 feet do..... 12 0

Lengths of spare tubing each 33 feet, blue or green, per foot 1 8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE

AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Revised Editions now available.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Guzerathi "Pentateuch" (1st five Books of Moses), 6 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee; plain, 6 Annas.

The Gospel of John, in English and Marathi. The Marathi expressed in Roman letters. Price 4 annas.

A CARD.

IT will be considered a favor if all Gentlemen to whom our Bills for NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS for the present year are now being presented, will pay them at once instead of putting off payment till "next month." We beg to return sincere thanks to those of our Constituents who have already settled their accounts,—and hope those who have not will take the earliest opportunity of doing so.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE NIZAM: HIS HISTORY AND RELATIONS WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits, Map, and Plan. By HENRY GEORGE BRIGGS, Secretary, Bombay Municipality....Rs. 22-8

REVIEWS OF THE PRESS.

This work is a valuable addition to Indian historical literature, as it treats of much which, up to the appearance of these volumes, has been obscure to the general reader and contains information in an accessible and agreeable form which has hitherto been hidden in the Government archives requiring much care and patience to collate. The future searcher into the past history of India, especially of that portion relating to the struggles of England and France in the Southern Peninsula to gain the ascendancy over the rulers of the several states comprised therein, will find his task greatly lightened by a reference to Briggs's "NIZAM."—*Calcutta Englishman.*

We gladly hail the work because it appears to occupy worthily a vacum that has long existed in Indian History. * * The Nizam is now the greatest and the last of our Musulman Allies, certainly the only one with whom our friendship dates for nearly a century back, because the trifling misunderstandings between us have never proceeded to actual warfare. Mr. Briggs states that Nizam Ally was the first of his race who sought the English, we much fear that he was also the best, for, if report is to be believed, since then the Dewan or Minister has been the real power of the State; the appointment of whom has been no unfrequent bone of contention between the Resident and the Nizam. However both parties seem to be aware of the uses of the other and long may our friendship last with the ancient Ally who has been our friend in many a war and which possesses the still greater recommendation that the connection commenced when our power was very small. We sincerely trust that when all other memorials of the great East India Company have passed away or are purposely discarded, their successors may at least reserve this one memento of those who gave them their Indian Empire, and has the work in question will enable its readers to obtain, at a small expense of time and trouble, a correct knowledge of the commencement of our connection with the Deccan, we strongly recommend it to our new officials who might consider it time and trouble thrown away to acquire their information from original sources. * * We can safely promise to those who read it that Mr. Briggs's work, THE NIZAM, will afford them both entertainment and instruction if they are ignorant of the subject—if they are conversant with it they will find much pleasure in renewing their acquaintance with scenes and things that only remain to them in memory.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

A valuable contribution to the political annuals of India. * * * The history of the working of the subsidiary alliance in the Court of the

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 11th March 1862.

EXCHANGE.

There is no change in rates and the business for the Mail is nearly finished.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do.	2s. 1d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	Sight	99½.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	99¼. (Sicca Rs. $100.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 213 to 213¼ per

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	72 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	30
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	72 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	103
Commercial Bank	200	3 do.	16 ex Divd.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	33½
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	Par.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 25.p.sh.Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.....	1,000	2½ do.	Nomnl. [sh.Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Globe Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Cloths Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....		[p. Ann.	[Prem. nom.
Do. New Shares.....	2,500	450 p. sh.	Rs. 7100 Div.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 140 Prem.
Do. New Shares.....	200	.....	Rs. 115 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	500	.....	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Pitit's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	.....	Rs. 105 do.
Tarsotie Mill Company...	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company.....	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ...		Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36		88½
" Loan 1842-43		88½
" Loan 1854-55		88½
New Five Per Cent. Loan		100¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		107

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus	230 do.
Mexican Dollars	" 227 do.
Hermana Crowns.....	" 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	" 204 "
Per Silver	" 106 03/16
Gold Leaf	" 16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton).....	£3 2s.	6d. to £3 5s. 0d.
" (Seeds)	£3 7s.	6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 15s.	0d. Nominal.
" (Seeds).....	£2 0s.	0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
To China.....	no offers.	
To Clyde.....	no offers.	

PRICES CURRENT (MARCH 10th, 1862.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba :	
New Broach, ready	Rs. 210 to 220
New Dholleras, ...	" 208 to 209
New Oomrawuttee	" 200 to 202
Old Compta.....	" 180 to 182
Old Dharwar Sawginned	" 246 to 247
New Barsee, and Nuggur	" 195 to 196
New Varaval	" 187 to 188
Khandeish	" 192 to 193
NEW COTTON to Arrive :	
Broach and Surat (April and May)	" 208 to 209
Dholleral ..... (Do.)	" 192 to 193
Oomrawuttee ..... (March and April).....	" 199 to 192
Varavle ..... (do.)	" 180 to 181
Dharwar Sawginned (May)	" 252 to 253
Mangrol's	" 181 to 182
Poratchee	" 181 to 182
Compta.....	" 190 to 191
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1530 to 1535.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Canjebit .....at Rs.	5-11 to 5-12 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat ..	6-8 to 6-10
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	24 to 25
"	33 to 34

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being collected without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 10th January 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
"	2 do.	1s.	11¾d. "
"	1 do.	1s.	11¾d. "
"	On demand	1s.	11¾d. "
On Scotland	do.	1s.	11¾d. "
On Ireland	do.	1s.	11¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight.....		1s.	11¾d. "

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Agent.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle Street, London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. "
3 Do. ..... at 2s. 0d. "
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts or Hoondies forward'd for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to the owner, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. ; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

Bombay, 10th March 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rate of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" on demand			
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*]

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to " *The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation undertake the charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.

Incorporated June 1857, by Letters Patent, under 7 and 8 Victoria, C. 112.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES..... CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorized to draw on the undermentioned establishments :

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	0¾d.	
" 4 months' sight.....	2s.	0¾d.	
" 3 months' sight.....	2s.		
" 2 months' sight.....	1s.	11¾d.	
" 1 month's sight.....	1s.	11¾d.	
" On demand			
On Scotland	1s.	11¾d.	
On Ireland			
Circular Notes.....	1s.	11¾d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Charges of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its Branches, Agencies, or Sub-Agencies, for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly whether or not interest is to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by fit at Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address " *The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Manager.

Bombay, 7th March 1862.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Mar. 10	Tilly (s)	Beyts	Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per B. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Tilly*, to Kurrachee.—Captain Lloyd, H. M.'s 89th Regt. ; Captain Wallace ; Mr. and Mrs. Lenahan, and infant ; His Lordship the Right Revd. Dr. W. Steins ; Miss Sebastriune ; Miss Laubertine ; Miss Lews ; Miss Armored ; Miss Mary ; Mr. C. H. McGill ; and six natives.

Port Clearances.

The ship *Vernon*, E. Jones, bound to London, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Commenced Loading.

The ship *Northern Bride*, for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

IMPORT MANIFEST.

From China.

Steamer *Ottawa.*—361 cases Silk, 37 cases Silk Piece Goods, 213 boxes Specie, 5 packages Tea, 4 packages Sundry Goods, 41 boxes Gold, 440 bags Copper Cash, 22 bundles Old Copper, 5 boxes Tin Leaves, 20 boxes Brass Leaves, 1 box Silver Ware, 45 cases Mace, 18 cases Nut Megs, 10 hhds. Essence, 3 cases Cigars, 2 cases Silk Collars, 2 cases Ugur Wool, 100 packages Sugar, 2 packages Baggage, 3 packages Parcel.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Monday, 10th March 1862.

For London.

Seafield.—15 cases Sundries, Rogers and Co. : 1 box Indian Condiments, Forbes and Co.

Minerva.—40 cases dry Ginger, 51½ cwt., Vithuldas Goculdass and Co. ; 1 case Sundries, Framjee Nowrojee ; 27 bundles Lankin Silk, 281½ lbs. Goolam Hoosen Teza ; 250 cases dry Ginger 337 cwt., Mooljee Jetta.

Rob Roy.—Loose Buffalo Horns 75 cwt., Ebram Dada.

Pride of the Ocean.—Loosed E. Teeth, 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 1 lb., Buwanjee Vuliybhoy ; 88 chests Chundroos, 83¾ cwt. Sewjee Souzpall.

Star of India.—500 bags Linseed, 750 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.

Ronalita.—31 bags Jinzilly Seed, 49½ cwt., Ramjee Khatesy ; 1200 packages Wet Dates 1400 cwt., Euderjee Moonsee.

Creston.—800 bags Linseed, 400 cwt., Campbell Mitchell and Co.

For Liverpool.

Gertrude.—60 bales Cotton 210 cwt., Dossa Dharsy ; 4 bales Cotton, 14 cwt., Varudmon Toonsy ; 60 bales Wool, 160 cwt., Jugunath Visram ; 8 bales Cotton, 24 cwt., Doosibhoy Merwanjee ; 10 bales Wool, Jugunath Visram.

Crescent City.—48 bales Cotton, 160 cwt., Khetsee Dhurumsee ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Aladinbhy Hubib ; 43 bales Cotton, 150½ cwt., Muncrao Pandoorang ; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Mathoordass Vusunjee.

Red Jacket.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass ; 35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Khatsey Peswcer ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Bhimjee Canjee ; 75 bales Wool, 160 cwt., Vardhman Poonsee and Co. ; 400 bales Cotton, 1400 cwt., Brown, Clough and Co. ; 26 bales Hemp, 91 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co. ; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Canjee Munny ; 200 bundles Linseed, 100 cwt., Rahimjee Visram.

Beechworth.—500 bales Cotton, 1750 cwt., Cardwell Parsons and Co.

Black Eagle.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Tribhowbhdass Jugjeewondass ; 70½ baless Cotton, 246½ cwt., Damjee Hunsraz and Co. ; 500 bales Cotton, 1750 cwt., Grey and Co.

Sebastopol.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Heerjee Khatesy : 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Goculdass Madhowdass and Co. ; 75 bales Cotton 262 cwt., Moorarjee Goonjee ; 70 bales Wool, 210 cwt., P. & D. Framjee Cama and Co.

Glendower.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Cursondass Vullubdass ; 55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee ; 106 packages Mungeets, 175 twt., Bhimjee Damjee ; 133 bundles Country Galls, 66½ cwt., Moolchund Dhurumsy ; 125 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., W. Nicol and Co. ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Cursondass Vulubdass.

Richard Cobden.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 10 cwt., Bhoyjeebhw Aladin ; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Lalljee Persotum.

Margaret.—161 bags Linseed, 341½ cwt., Vurudhman Poonsy.

Duke of Wellington.—1,291 bundles Coir Rope, 125 cwt., Megjee Luckoo and Co. ; 140 bales Cotton, 490 cwt., Jeatha Vullubjee.

Bencoolen.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Vusunjee Munsy.

Rosa.—250 bales Cotton, 778½ cwt., Lalljee Mowjee. and Co. ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Premchund Purbhoodass.

Madge Wild Fire.—400 bales Cotton, 1400 cwt., D. H Cama and Co. ; 75 bales Wool, 225 cwt., Persotum Terzy ; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., D. H. Cama and Co.

Queen of the Seas.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Persotum Terzy ; 60 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Damjee Hunsraz.

Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Muthoora Soorjee ; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Lukmidass Hunsraz.

Northern Bride.—300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Futtaychund Dewchund ; 900 bags Linseed, 1,350 cwt., Lladhur Veerur.

Thornhill.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee.

Bosphorus.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., S. Burstall and Co. ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Lallchund Woochumchund ; 75 cases Bottles 135 cwt., Mohund Casum.

Clara Wheeler.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Vurudhman Poonsy ; 302 bundles Myrabolums, 151 cwt., Lawrence and Co.

For Havre.

Bengali.—150 bags Jingilly Seed, 225 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Salsette.*—3 Packages Indigo, 8½ I. Maunds, M. Ranjee ; 1 case Cashmere Shawls, 30 pieces, Roostam.

For Marseilles.

Steamer *Salsette.*—1 Parcel Pearls, Calliandass Kirparam ; 1 case Diamonds, P. Malthe.

For Clyde.

Broomielaw.—50 bales cotton, 176 cwt., Ramjee Jetha : 1 case Rose Water 6 dozens W. Nicol and Co. ; 9 cases Sundries, W. Nicol and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Heerjee Bhiujee.

For Galle.

Steamer *Emeu.*—1 box China silk, piece goods and Cambay stones 8200 Nos. Dadabhoy Pestonjee.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Emeu.*—55 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., Meer Sassoon & Co.

For Foochow.

Steamer *Emeu.*—13 chests M. Opium, 143 lbs. each. N. Goorohamull Nensookram.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Emeu.*—1 box Saundries : S. and D. Byramjee ; 18 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, H. M. Cama's Sons ; 28 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghaudy and Co. ; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Bomanjee Framjee Cama and Co. ; 9 chests M. Opium, P. and C. Framjee Cama and Co. ; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Alladin Hubib ; 18 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, Jassiugbhoy Huttayaing ; 19 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. F. Cama and Co. ; 28 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Parachund Sitaram ; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Govindram Hurdutroy ; 18 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosee ; 3 chests M. Opium, 14 each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co. ; 21 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Alladin Hubib ; 33 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co. ; 26 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy ; 5 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Nanjee Mohund ; 70 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Nesserwanjee and Co. ; 49 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Chaluckdena and Co. ; 26 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Bomanjee Framjee Cama ; 5 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, Eduljee Framjee and Co. ; 48 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.

For Calcutta.

Seamer *Emeu.*—1 box Work Boxes, Jamsetjee Shapoorjee. ; 1 case E. W. Piece Goods, 100 pieces Malium Ahmed Cassum and Co. ; 1 box China Silk Piece Goods, 84 pieces, Fuker Mahomed Boowanjeedut ; 1 box China Silk Piece Goods, 84 pieces, Kirparam Humalram ; 1 box China Silk Piece Goods, 60 pieces, Chuneeram Jesraz : 1 case Bombay Work Boxes 30 Nos. Dadabhoy Pallonjee ; 2 boxes E. Brass Leaves 250 lbs., Nanchund Vusunjee ; 1 box Saffron, 25 lbs., Mooljee Ramjee.

Glen Isla.—Loose Sandalwood, 106¼ cwt., Soonderjee Nanjee.

For Madras.

Steamer *Emeu.*—1 box Country Medicine, 2 cwt., Hurruckchund Lowchund.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ...	Bombay.
800	Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ...	At England.
204	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ...	Out of Commission.
946	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Dreyer ...	Persian Gulf.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner) ...	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt ...	Bombay.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Coolingwood	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Jackson ...	Aden.
1029	Coromandel, 4 ... Bate ...	Andaman Islands
235	Cursetjee, (dat) Shaw ...	River Indus.
1422	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ...	Bombay. (in dock,
387	Elphinstone, 12 (screw), Schneg...	Persian Gulf.
90	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans ...	Madras.
274	Ethersey, (flat), McLaren ...	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), William...	Out of Commission.
75	Falkland, 14 (cruiser), Fraser ...	Bombay.
1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Tronson ...	Calcutta.
610	Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh ...	River Indus.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nicoda ...	Bombay.
249	Georgiana, 4 ... Bruenar, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
610	Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ...	River Indus.
800	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood...	Persian Gulf.
	Hornet, Drayman, (S. Sloop) ...	Bombay.
522	Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle ...	Neale.
499	Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck ...	River Indus.
151	Keddywarry, (dat) ...	Guard Vessel, Kur
	Kotree, (flat), O'Brien ...	River Indus.
700	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ...	Adaman Islands.
220	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Morrison ...	Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ...	Aden.
182	Marian, (schooner) ...	Bombay.
443	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson...	River Indus.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner), ...	Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ...	River Indus.
610	Outram, (paddle), Neal ...	River Indus.
385	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ...	River Indus.
149	Pleiad, (screw), White..... ...	Bombay.
800	Punjaub, 10, Fouleston	England.
205	Ravee, (flat), Midge Williams... ...	River Indus.
383	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Wilson... ...	River Indus.
960	Semiramis, (paddle), Worsley ...	Zanzibar.
610	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ...	Bombay Harbour.
225	Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer ...	Persian Gulf
705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty ...	Aden.
1093	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden ...	Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

853	Cleadon, Fentie—Martin, Young & Co.	
1488	Earl of Balcarras, Simonds—Remington & Co.	
832	Lobelia, Joblin—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
829	Minerva, Merry man—Remington & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 31)
1196	Pride of the Ocean, Kyle, A. H. Huschke & Co.	
740	Rastillies, Wright—Campbell Mitchell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 21)
829	Rob Roy, Brodie. ...	(c. l. Feb. 24)
620	Seafield, Mackay—D. H. Cama & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 16)
1045	Star of India, J. Morris—Remington & Co.	(l. c. March 4)
848	Vittoria, Tate—Peel, Cassels & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 3)
1234	War Spirit, Linkes—H. Harsell & Co.	

FOR MANGALORE AND LONDON.

1000	Land O'Cakes, Suarez—J. Tauner & Co.	

FOR LIVERPOOL.

843	Adriatic, Scott—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	
1162	Africa, Bowie, J. Tauner & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 13)
1023	Agamoria, P. Jonnson—Pco. Cassels & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 13)
1001	Algiers, Morris—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	
1415	Bonsdeeside, Chambers—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. March 5)
1068	Black Eagle—Rennie Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 15)
1346	Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 1)
1266	Beechworth, Train—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. March 5)
1171	Brooke, Dickson—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1049	Chance, Martin—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. March 6)
936	Clara Wheeler, Hills—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. March 5)
830	Culloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.	
832	Crescent City—A. H. Huschke & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 27)
900	Cameronian, Sadler—Leggat & Co.	(c. l. March 5)
509	Duke of Wellington, Beatt—W. Nicol & Co.	
879	Edward Percy, Stewart—D. S. King & Co.	
1250	Feronia, Hutchinson—Finlay Scott & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 7)
1300	Gertrude, Congdon—J. P. Cornforth.	(c. l. Jan. 27)
799	Glenstower, Hagues.	(c. l. Feb. 14)
800	Jumseejee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 20)
845	Madge Wildfire, Tate—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 15)
985	Margaret, Faulkner—Rennie Scovell & Co.	
1273	Nagasaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 18)
1238	North, Brown—Rennie Scovell & Co.	
853	Northern Bride—Remington & Co.	(c. l. March 10)
1650	Queen of the Seas—Rennie Scovell & Co.	(c

his short-sightedness seems disposed to forget law as well as gratitude. Besides the objection against the contractor on account of his having, as is assumed, sublet the contract, there is another stated by the Chief; and that is the mere unfounded surmise, that the contractor has cleared Rs. 4-4 on every "hundred pounds he has supplied since the day the contract was first entered into, beyond the rate at which" the Commissariat Department might have been supplied with meat. This is stated in the 17th paragraph, which, as it illustrates the financial character of the Chief, we will finish—"and supposing, for argument only, that an average of 25,000 men have been stationed at all ranges from Allahabad to Lahore since August 1858, each of these men drawing a ration of one pound of meat per day, the excess cost at the above named rate, would give an extra benefit to the Contractor of no less than eleven lakhs sixty-three thousand four hundred and thirty-seven Rupees, which may be looked on as a very good return for an investment of 'fidelity and devotion' to the Government." It should be remembered, that this "very good return" is made out "for argument only." There is one point implied in the "argument" and another stated therein which we deem questionable; the first is the alleged rate of profit, and the second the aggregate. It is stated in the 10th paragraph, that the sub-contractors or agents at Agra, in or about August 1861, "no matter with whose funds they worked, were able to supply beef and mutton at the rates named, viz., Rs. 4-12 and Rs 6-12 per 100 lbs. respectively," and that the Commissariat had been paying "Rs. 4-4" more per 100 lbs. than the price for which it could have been obtained." This may have been true of Agra, but there is not even an attempted proof that it was true of "all ranges from Allahabad to Lahore," as supposed in the "argument." And although it might have been true in or about August 1861, it does not follow as the "argument" supposes, that the sub-contractors or agents could have supplied or even purchased the meat at the same rates from August 1858 to July 1861. The rates with the profit added will be Rs. 9 and Rs. 11 per 100 lbs. of beef and mutton respectively, that is about 11lbs. of beef and 9lbs. of mutton per rupee. These rates in ordinary times might justly be deemed high; but the Chief should have remembered that the times in the ranges alluded to were not ordinary times. In 1858 the mutiny was being suppressed, 1859 was disturbed, and in 1860 and 1861 there was a famine in these ranges. In 1858 and 1859, the rates just quoted must have yielded very little profit indeed; while in 1860 and early in 1861, the existence of the famine renders it probable that meat must have been obtained with extreme difficulty, and that the rates must have run much higher than those of the contract. These circumstances seem not to have suggested themselves to the Chief, otherwise, we will assume, they would have found a place in the "argument." Taking them into account however, as we are in justice bound to do, the fallacious "eleven lakhs" &c. must be subjected to a fearful diminution, and the sneer about the "very good return, for an investment of 'fidelity and devotion' to the Government" must lose its point. The assumption that, in a time of famine, beef could be had at little more than nine pie per pound, and mutton at less than one anna and one pie per pound, the alleged Agra rates, is an absurdity of the grossest description, and one which, it is to be hoped, would mislead few, save the Military Finance Department at Calcutta. And it is to be further hoped that, for the sake of humanity, for the sake of our common country, and for the sake of our individual characters as English gentlemen, there are still fewer who would, on such fallacious grounds as we have exposed, propose to annul a contract, entered into and carried on in good faith by one who had risked his life in our service.

If the matter be further looked into it presents another objectionable phase. The fallaciously assumed enormous profits of the contractor constitute the great grievance, while the perhaps unavoidable accident of a sub-contractor having been employed is to be taken "advantage of * * to cancel his contracts immediately." The contractor, Shaik Elahie Buksh, who was to be thus treated was one who, like Rae Jotee Persaud Bahadoor adhered to us and supplied our troops during the mutinies; and before the last contracts were given to these men in 1858 they were recommended by Col. Ramsay, the Bengal Commissary General at that time we believe, "as men having all the ability and all the inducement to be faithful to their engagements, and as might be expected, their fidelity and devotion to the Government, notwithstanding extreme peril, shone forth conspicuously during the late rebellion, and their services have been rewarded by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General." This recommendation the Chief sneers at, as has been already shewn, and the sneer at the beginning of the 17th paragraph, which by the way seems to point at Colonel Ramsay also, would be still more stinging were it not pointless—"It is however," saith the Chief, "unfortunate for Colonel Ramsay's recommendation of these men, that subsequent events have drawn forth the question regarding the price at which their "fidelity and devotion to the Government were secured." This "price" or a portion of it is supposed to be made up of the enormous profits that Elahie Baksh is thought to have made during the famine, on beef and mutton assumed to have been supplied to him during that time at nine and thirteen pie per pound respectively, and that in the famine districts. On this groundless asumption the character of these men is to be traduced. If the meat contractor had realized the fallaciously arrived at sum of eleven lacs and odd, while conducting his contract efficiently, no sensible businesss-like man would have sneered at his "fidelity and devotion" on that account; but, on the contrary, all such men would have respected him, praised him, and not thought his "fidelity and devotion" to us lessened by his success in our service. We are ashamed of the ignorance or inconsiderateness of the Calcutta Military Finance Department, and we are still more ashamed of of the sneers thrown out at the faithful men who have stood by us in our troubles; but we are most of all ashamed that a countryman of ours, bearing the character of a Christian and a gentleman, should so treat one of our faithful adherents, and, perhaps, alienate the minds of him and others from us, on such groundless pretexts as those which have been exposed above.

CALCUTTA, 1st *March* 1862.—I had just time before posting my last letter to add a postscript, which it afterwards struck me was very useless, as you must have heard the news of the remission of the License Tax by Telegraph long before my letter reached you. The tax was repealed by Law at the last Meeting of the Supreme Council, when Mr. Laing made a highly encouraging speech regarding the finances of India. After allowing for £ 2,000,000 which would at the end of April, have to be remitted to England to square accounts between the two countries for 1861-62, and for the refund of the £ 1,000,000 which had been remitted from home in anticipation of more serious results from the famine, the cash balances on the first of the current month had been nearly £ 3,000,000 in excess of those at the corresponding period of last year, and rather more than £ 1,100,000 greater than they were at the commencement of the current financial year. The inference as Mr. Laing says, is irresistible, that the receipts have already exceeded the expenditure, and Government are therefore able to dispense with the License Tax. He expressed himself unwilling to attempt to specify the exact surplus which existed, as it was just possible that between this and April something might occur to diminish the cash balances; but he pointed to the import duties on manufactured and semi-manufactured goods as the next item for reduction, if reduction were possible. Both Mr. Laing and the Governor General took peculiar pains to impress upon the Council, and of course the public, that the withdrawal of the tax was a purely voluntary measure on the part of Government, carried out solely with the paternal desire to alleviate the burdens of its subjects, and not arising in the slightest degree from any apprehension of disturbances resulting from its enforcement. Indeed they took so much trouble to make this clear to their hearers—Mr Laing even going back to the era of Akbar to prove that the custom of levying a tax on arts, trades and dealings was one which had existed in India throughout all ages, that the very anxiety they showed tended to raise a doubt as to the strict correctness of their assertions, even were it not known, as it is, to all who have connections or correspondents in the Mofussil that the tax has elicited very lively demonstrations of dislike from the native community. I fear I must convict both Mr. Laing and the Viceroy of a slight ethical laxity in asserting so boldly and so frequently that not a whisper of opposition to the tax had reached the ear of Government." At any rate the Local officers must have been strangely misinformed when they replied to the telegraphic enquiry, which His Excellency said had been addressed to each of them, by saying that there was "no difficulty" in collecting it. I know that in many parts of Bengal, and especially in Assam, the greatest distaste have been exhibited towards the License tax, and when it was first proposed, in the early part of last year, a petition signed by every substantial shopkeeper in the Calcutta bazaar, was presented to Government, protesting against its imposition. This, it seems to me, was more than a "slight whisper of discontent." I do not for a moment mean to question the truth of Mr. Laing's assertion that a "notion" of "tenderness" for the pecuniary feelings of its subjects greatly influenced Government in the course it has taken; or that the state of the cash balances was such as to warrant them in dispensing with the proceeds of the License tax. But that they were totally and entirely uninfluenced by the apprehension of, if not overt opposition, rankling dislike to the tax, is more than I can credit. Mr. Laing confesses, and the Governor General allows, that the classification of the enormous number of persons liable into three grades, would be a troublesome and "serious" matter: he also admits that it was probable the tax would only produce about one rupee four annas per head of the persons taxed, so that, to collect five or six hundred thousand pounds, collectors would have to call at some four thousand or four thousand five hundred doors, that every rupee taken from the tax payer might very likely cost him another rupee in time and trouble, and that the tax was liable to be made an engine for oppression and extortion. Yet, after making all these admissions, he persists that Government was influenced by "no other notion save that of tenderness for its subjects." This assertion may be politic, but I think you will allow the ethics are questionable. The list of evils which Mr. Laing confesses to be evident to the collection of the tax seem to me to be pretty strong incentives to its withdrawal as early as practicable, in addition to the tenderness of a paternal Government towards its subjects. However, be this as it may, Act XVIII. of 1861 is now defunct and consigned to a long home amidst musty piles of its predecessors, with strict injunctions however to hold itself in readiness for immediate resuscitation, in case Government should at any time be hard up for an odd half million or so, in which case, Mr. Laing warned it, they will assuredly rouse it from its slumbers.

At the same time that one Member of the Government introduced a Bill to relieve the overburdened natives of a tax of a rupee four annas a head, another Member introduced, no doubt with the same tender motive, one to legalise the flogging of these same individuals. Every body will admit that flogging is a mode of punishment much more likely to be effectual with natives of India than imprisonment. To the greater part the latter is no punishment at all, they, at any rate I can answer for Bengalis, get better food in the Jail than at home, and care nothing for the restraint, provided they are not called upon to work. This was the ground taken by Sir Robert Napier in supporting the Bill, and is one which every sensible man, that is of course every one who thinks as he and I do, would allow to be a sufficient reason for its introduction. It is true that labour has, of late, been introduced, to a certain extent, into Jails, but the amount exacted is still much less than the prisoner would have to undergo to procure much less and much inferior food if at liberty. But these reasons were much too matter of fact and common sensible for a Government, which goes in for paternity to the extent our present one does, so Mr. Beadon wanted to make out that his object was to provide a more humane punishment for the natives. Now this assertion stultifies itself. In the first place by far the greater number of the inhabitants of India would rather be imprisoned to any extent than subjected to bodily torture, the only exceptions, probably being the wild hill and frontier tribes, to whom imprisonment would be extremely galling; but, secondly, if flogging be a less punishment than imprisonment, the introduction of the Bill argues a wish to reduce the modicum of punishment awarded to a certain class of offences awarded in what? why in the Penal Code which has only been law two months. The tenderness of our paternal Government must be increasing at a wonderful rate if it thinks a punishment, which was considered proportionate in January, excessive in February. The objection raised by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, however, was the most extraordinary: he positively looked on it as retrogressive! Fancy John Peter thinking any thing retrogressive. Why, I should have thought he would have resuscitated the acts which were in force when Noah entered the Ark if he could discover a copy in any old book-stall. There is no mention made in history of Noah's having compiled a Penal Code; but I think a man who paid so much attention to the morality of his contemporaries as he did before the flood is very likely to have devoted some of his spare time, while afloat, to some such useful measure for the benefit of his decendants. In fact from the extent to which Noah evidently believed in equality (he took in a pair of every living creature under the sun without regard to size or dignity), I am not sure the compilers of our Penal Code have not dropped across an old edition of his somewhere from which they have been prigging. But to return to the flogging bill; if Mr. Ritchie had been allowed to consult his feelings, he would certainly have opposed it; but Legislators, he pathetically observed, had higher duties to perform, which entirely prevented them doing to others as they would be done by, so notwithstanding that even so great a man as Lord Macaulay was opposed to flogging, he should support its introduction. Mr. Beadon replied to the various objections which had been raised at some length, insisting that flogging was the most humane punishment imaginable, and that it took much too long and cost the state too much to lock people up in jails for an indefinite period on the off-chance of there reforming. People should be punished first, and they could reform afterwards at their leisure if they had a fancy that way. He did not know where Mr. Ritchie derived his notion from that Lord Macaulay was opposed to flogging as a punishment. He had never seen anything of it .....But Mr. Ritchie said *he* had, he had discovered the objection at the foot of some old document or other, where Macaulay had deposited the fleeting thought—a jewel of wisdom to be made use of when wanted.

Of course you have seen, and were intensely interested in, the account of the meeting got up by Lord Canning's Native friends to beg his acceptance of their *Kudos* and a statue. So far so well! the natives had reason to be grateful to him. But the spectacle of three English (?) gentlemen pretending to represent the feelings of the entire European community of Calcutta was rich, more especially as, rather than relinquish the proud position to which they had elevated themselves, they were willing to acknowledge the rebellious sepoys, in the address, as their "misguided fellow-countrymen." That Mr. Piffard should not have hesitated to do so is not strange as his connection with India is stronger than that of adoption. But Mr. Cochrane, who is really an Englishman, has earned for himself the title of Baboo for his pains; and Mr. Hume, whom I also presume to be an Englishman, though the determined antipathy he shews towards his countrymen in his Magisterial capacity, would almost raise a doubt on the subject, was asked by some impertinent individual where his dhotee was. They have their reward, the ridicule of every European in Calcutta, the Governor General, I expect whom they delighted so much in the opportunity to honour, not excepted. After having strongly repelled the idea that these three gentlemen were entitled to assert themselves representatives of the European community on the occasion in question, the *Englishman* now advocates an address thanking Lord Canning for the liberal acts of the latter portion of his administration. This is a step which the Europeans owe to Lord Canning and to themselves, and it is one in which even those who signed the petition for his recal in 1857 can join consistently, as the acts for which they will now thank him have been subsequent to those which they censured.

I have no news to give you of any further active movements on the part of the Bhootanese. Their last escapade was to send a message to the superintendent of Darjeeling, requesting him at once to pay them 2000 Rupees on pain of the station being looted. If they should venture to attempt to carry out their threat, however, I fancy they will meet with a rather warmer reception than they anticipated, seeing that the two companies of the 38th Europeans, which I told you in my last had been sent there, have now arrived, and are located in the station. The wing of the native Regiment is posted in three places along the ranges, and Darjeeling road—Titalyah, Silgooree, and Punkabarree, to keep open communication with the plains. These however are only defensive operations. Government has, as yet, made no sign as to the course it intends to adopt to punish the insolence of these Bhootanese. Possibly Lord Canning is leaving to his successor the responsibility of initiating another war If so, it is to be hoped Lord Elgin's arrival will not be much longer delayed, for every delay on our part of course serves but to encourage them in the course of resistance they have adopted.

Local News.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 8th March 1862:—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Circulation	"	60,69,326
Government Deposits ... 1,59,963 } Other Deposits ..... 88,07,239 }	"	89,67,202
Rest	"	2,66,201
	Rupees	2,05,27,732

Assets.

Government Securities	Rs.	16,46,370
Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities ...	"	25,30,050
Cash Credits on Government Securities	"	17,61,744
Bills discounted	"	27,63,722
Other Securities	"	6,63,374
Cash including Treasury Balance	"	72,79,412
Government Currency Notes	"	38,83,060
	Rupees	2,05,27,732

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN H. RYLAND,
Pro Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 132¼ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 23rd Feb. 1862.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 19,628.

Amount	Rs.	8,776	5	7

MERCHANDIZE.

Amount	"	3,382	1	6
Total...	Rs.	12,158	7	1

Corresponding Week last year. Open 81¼ Miles.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 8,343.

Amount	Rs.	5,665	12	0

MERCHANDIZE.

Amount	"	1,165	5	10
Total...	Rs.	6,831	1	10

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

9th March 1862.

In what watch.	Whence received.	Max. and Min.	Time Intervals. H.	Time Intervals. M.	Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
From 0 till 12 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	11	27	P.	28	E. C.
		Min.	6	43	S.	12	E. C.
	Madras	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
	Kurrachee	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min	...	...	...	...	
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	13	37	P.	12	E. C.
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
	Madras	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
	Kurrachee	Max.	5	1	P.	25	N. W. C.
		Min.	1	17	P.	29	N. W. C.

BYCULLA LIBRARY.

On the 8th March, the First Annual Meeting of the above Library was held at their Reading Rooms, No. 1, Albion Place, Parell Road, William Crawford, Esq., Chief Magistrate, presiding. The following Report was read:—

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BYCULLA LIBRARY.

In March 1861, the Byculla Library was brought into existence, mainly by the exertions of Mr. Woolterton, who obtained Donations of Books and several sums of money, aggregating Rs. 298. About 67 subscribers then joined. Their entrance fees and subscription brought to account for March amounted to Rs. 203. This was the basis of the Library. For a few months Mr. Manockjee Curseljee gave the use of a room in his compound until, in August last, favorable terms of rent being granted by the Mechanics' Building Company, the Library was removed to their premises, at No. 1, Albion Place, Parell Road. The number of subscribers fell to 54 in August, but in September, when a Discussion Class was started, it had the effect of increasing the Members from 54 in that month to 68 in November. The Discussion Class was continued for six evenings, and on most nights attracted a tolerable full attendance; but it was found that only a very few persons took an active part in the Discussions. The consequence was, that the very object of a Discussion Class, namely, to induce untried speakers to exercise themselves there failed, and it was natural, moreover, that subjects suitable for discussion, and in which Members could be induced to take a part, become exhausted. The Class was therefore held in abeyance after the sixth meeting, and can be revived at any date when the Members may desire to take part in it, and raise subjects for discussion.

In October last Mr. Woolterton left Bombay and resigned the Presidentship. The votes of the several Members were taken for the election of another President, and the votes were—for Rev. Dr. A. G. Fraser 33, and for Mr. John Firth 26; at a Meeting of the Discussion Class subsequently held, Dr. Fraser with cordial expressions of good wishes for the Library, acknowledged the compliment to him conferred by the Members, but expressed his unwillingness to accept office, and requested that the Members would allow him to withdraw in favour of Mr. Firth. The Presidentship was accepted by that gentleman, and he has fulfilled the duties up to this date.

It was found in November, that we were expending more than our regular monthly income, and had incurred a debt of Rs. 246-2-2, and therefore it was necessary to discontinue some of the Monthly Magazines and the duplicate copies of some papers and serials. Some economy was also effected in the matter of rent and wages of servants. It is now found that the minimum of expenditure with which we can go on, is Rs. 52. We have 57 Members on our list, whose subscriptions will more than cover current outlay, and the entrance fees of joining Members will go for new books.

Mr. W. Natchell very ably and sedulously conducted the duties of Secretary up to a recent date, and on his resignation, Mr. W. Phillips accepted the office, and continues to give his valuable assistance.

The accounts have been very carefully audited, and all necessary books written up to date. The total sum on our books as received is Rs. 1269-8, being Rs. 684 for monthly subscriptions, Rs. 187 for entrance fees, and Rs 398 for Donations. Our actual expenditure has been Rs 1105-2-2 leaving a cash balance to credit of Rs. 164-5-10; but we have a bill due to Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co. of Rs. 195, and about Rs. 72-4-0 for periodicals and newspapers due for the last two months of this year. If an exact balance of receipts and liabilities were struck now it would be found that the Library is in debt Rs. 102-14-2, and therefore as stated above being in debt Rs. 246 last November, we have during the last 4 months recovered ourselves to the extent of Rs. 144. This good result arises from donations of Rs. 100 which we have received during the last fortnight, and from saving of expenditure to the amount of Rs. 44.

As a set-off against the small remaining debt of Rs. 102 there are of course all the books to our credit as assets, as also lamps, chairs, tables, and shelves of a considerable value in all.

The names of donors either of money or books are recorded separately. Among the principal gentlemen who have assisted with money are:—

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., W. Hart, Esq., W. Crawford, Esq., Dr. J. Peet, John Firth, Esq., Dr. Bhawoo Dajee, Professor Candy, John Tanner, Esq., N. Fernandez, Esq., W. H. Walker, Esq., R. C. Rowlands, Esq., C. Lake, Esq., J. Hancock, Esq., R. T. Crossley, Esq.

It now remains to bring to the notice of the Meeting the handsome present of about 600 volumes from the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, as well as 59 volumes of Ancient and Modern History. These books have been generously given free of any charge, and are a great boon to a Library like this. To the President—the Hon'ble W. E. Frere—and Members of the Standing Committee of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Library is deeply indebted for this gift, and the present meeting will no doubt express their appreciation of this liberal grant of books

Donations of books have also been received from the Bombay Government, Bombay Medical and Physical Society's Transaction as published, as also the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society, as published, Edinburgh Review and Quarterlies, from the Hon'ble W. E. Frere.

A present of books from Mrs. Hart, Messrs. H. G. Briggs, E Gilder, Joseph Anderson, and a set of Calendars for reference from Mr. W. Natchell.

One marked feature in this Library deserves to be noticed, we are trying an experiment whether the small subscription of one rupee monthly will sustain the Library. The idea is, that a small subscription will bring numbers, and make the Library strong; but if numbers fail, the small subscription becomes a weakness The Committee fully perceive this difficulty, and ask the subscribers to canvass for members.

The Summary of the Report is, that for the first year, we have done excellently well. The Library has been founded. It has been well aided by donations of books and money. It has had the good fortune to receive special aid from a Literary Society by a gift of books, through circumstances which do not often arise, and which are more acceptable to us being in the first year of existence. And we start in the second year with a fair number of subscribers.

The following Resolutions were then proposed, seconded, and unanimously adopted:—

1.—That the Report just read be adopted.
2.—That this Meeting wishes to tender their special thanks and acknowlegments of the kindness which has prompted the Members of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society to assist this Library by their handsome donation of books.
3.—That the Committee and other office-bearers of the past year should be requested to continue in office for the coming year. Their names being Mr. John Firth (President), Mr. W. H. Smith (Vice President), Mr. Rowlands (Treasurer), Mr. Philips (Secretary), Messrs. J. Morris, C. Lake, Hurrychund Sadasewjee, W. H. Walker, W. Abraham, and W. Natchell, Committeemen, and that the name of Mr. Alfred King be also added to the list.
4.—Proposed that Rule 18 requiring 3 Committeemen, besides President and Secretary, to form a quorum for transaction of business be altered to 3 Committeemen, inclusive of President and Secretary.

The Chairman, Mr. Crawford, spoke at considerable length, congratulating the members on what had been done during the year, encouraging them to continue together, and seek to add to their number, as he thought it most desirable that the experiment of the small subscription should be successful. He added several valuable suggestions, impressing the members that the true scope of such an institution was mutual improvement.

Mr. Firth then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman for giving his time to this meeting, and said that the members were in this position, that they had not only to thank Mr. Crawford for presiding this evening but for being at our first meeting, as well as for presiding at the opening of the Discussion Class, and he hoped that Mr. Crawford would accept the thanks of the meeting as sincere, because when they saw a gentleman whose time was professionally fully occupied making leisure to come amongst others for their benefit, the kindness could not fail to be appreciated. The vote of thanks was passed by acclamation.

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.

List of Causes for Trial this day.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE IN COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of Dinshaw Shapoorjee Lalla, deceased. Mesteebaee, widow *vs.* Jehangeer Shapoorjee Lalla (Part heard.)

PLEA SIDE.

26 Shama Sewram Senoy *vs.* Sagoo Atmaram and others. (Part heard)
29 Muncherjee Jamsetjee and others *vs.* Marwaree Tunsookroy Jagonath and another.
30 Hormusjee Tamooljee *vs.* Jehangeer Framjee.
31 Jamsetjee Curseljee *vs.* E. Pearson.
32 Doe demise of Sorabjee Jemsetjee *vs.* Roe afterwards Shavukus bin Hormusdur.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE PUISNE JUSTICE IN CHAMBERS.

18 Cassirao Baba Saheb Holkar *vs.* Shamrow Ramchunder. (Part heard.)
20 Arroon Bapoojee Mullakur and others *vs.* Samuel Moosajee Dinahee.
24 Oomabhai Huttaing, trading, &c. *vs.* Thucker Dewjee Vuriah.
25 Vittul Mahadew Burway *vs.* Edward Charles Beale.
26 The same *vs.* William R. Alexander, and another.
28 Doe on the demise of Bai Dinajee and another *vs.* Roe afterwards Anundrao Ragoonath.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

(BEFORE SIR MATTHEW SAUSSE, C. J.)

William Newton vs. *John Watson and another.*

Monday, 10th *March* 1862.

Mr. Anstey, instructed by Mr. Crawford, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Westropp and *Mr. Bayley*, instructed by Messrs. Faithfull and Keir, for the defendants.

The hearing of this case was resumed this morning.

Edward Lewis examined.—I am assistant in the employ of Messrs Watson & Co. I once suspected plaintiff of stealing my cheroots. The box had been broke open, and some cheroots were in his possession. I mentioned the circumstance to Mr. Watson the following morning. His conduct was not satisfactory, he did not satisfy the customers and kept bad hours. He intentionally did not give satisfaction to the customers. He was remonstrated with several times in my presence. When he went to Kurrachee, I and Mr. Watson both told him that he was to be under the orders of Mr. Milner.

Cross-examined.—Ever since July 1859 I have formed a belief that he took my cheroots; it was certainly not an honest trick. The matter was allowed to drop, soon after Mr. Small left for England. I had left the cheroots in the box. I do not remember having given him any cheroots. I am quite sure I never gave him any, nor told him that he might have them. The complaint against him was getting drunk and keeping bad hours. He used to keep bottles on the shelves. I saw a bottle pale ale on the table on one occasion only. I saw him drunk on one occasion only. I was told he used to get drunk. I adhere to the statement that plaintiff was sent to Kurrachee as a cutter only. (To contradict witness, the learned counsel produced two advertisements in the Kurrachee papers, in which Messrs. Watson & Co. announced the opening of the branch establishment under the superintendence of the plaintiff as a competent English master tailor.) He used to keep bad company. Smith and Allan were bad company, in consequence of their being hostile to the firm. They were bad company, in consequence of their drinking. I was told he was in the habit of drinking with them. I did not see them do so. [His Lordship here threatened to punish the witness for giving contradictory and rambling answers. He was of opinion that the witness did not know what to say, he was merely giving rambling answers without reflecting upon the questions put to him.] Besides the salary, I get percentage on the profits of the firm.

To the Court.—I did not speak to plaintiff when I saw him drinking pale ale on one occasion during business hours.

Joseph Hayworth examined.—I am assistant in the tailoring department of Messrs. Watson's establishment. I recollect complaints having been made against plaintiff by several customers for not cutting properly. Plaintiff could cut better if he liked. He was under my direction. I recollect his becoming intoxicated on one occasion.

Cross-examined.—I do not know anything about the quarrel for which plaintiff was discharged.

Arjoon Luxmon sworn.—I am a peon in the employ of Messrs Watson and Co. I know Mr. Newton. I recollect having gone after Mr. Newton one evening about eleven months ago by direction of Mr. Watson. I saw him at the shop of Esperance and Co.; Mr. Allan and plaintiff were conversing there. Plaintiff then returned to our shop, and I also came back.

Cross-examined.—It was on the day of the departure of the English mail. I did not see him go to the Post Office. My master told me to look for him at Esperance's and other shops in Apollo Street, and at the Post Office. I had not been told to watch before.

John Watson, Junior, Examined.—I know plaintiff. I was present at the time the plaintiff destroyed some paper patterns. I saw him tear them. They were patterns for garments for particular gentlemen. (Witness produces the patterns). I recollect plaintiff going out one evening without leave. Mr. Watson asked him why he had gone out without leave; plaintiff said it was not necessary to ask leave every time he went out. There were seven or eight patterns on the table. I remonstrated with him for attempting to tear them, as they were not his property. I took hold of him by the hand and he desisted from destroying them. I am a relative of Mr. Watson.

Cross-examined.—I am a cousin of Mr. Watson, and employed as foreman cutter.

Charles Milner examined.—I am in the employ of Messrs. Watson and Co. I was in Kurrachee in February 1860. I recollect plaintiff joining the establishment. He became acquainted with facts I had written to the Bombay firm; with regard to his communication with Allen, he charged me with having written them. He said I had no right to report him to the Bombay firm. On one occasion he used bad language towards the firm at the dinner table, for having sent him up to Kurrachee On one occasion in consequence of my remonstrating with him about his not using the machine, he assaulted me by pushing me out of the room. I had the general superintendence of the firm at Kurrachee. Another striking feature in his history is his having trespassed into my bedroom one night at 1-30 A. M. sitting on my bed and insulting me by calling me "my boy," he was then intoxicated. I was present at the conversation between plaintiff and Mr. Watson at Bombay; at the time he was discharged, Mr. Watson offered him a passage home by the mail which was to go that day. Plaintiff refused the offer and demanded wages for the unexpired period of ten months.

Cross-examined.—Mr. Watson told him to return a correct account of what he owed him. I did not condone with him for his offences at Kurrachee. He used to receive a newspaper from Bombay addressed to him by Allan, I considered it my duty to report it to Mr. Watson. [*His Lordship* here threatened to punish the witness for giving answers in a roundabout way and wasting time by rigmarole stories. His Lordship remarked that all the witnesses, with the exception of one, who came from defendant's establishment, consumed a great deal of the Court's time by narrating irrelative stories which had nothing to do with the case]. The advertisement in the Kurrachee papers was published by me.

James Watson examined.—I am son of Mr. John Watson and employed here in the firm. I recollect in the month of April an envelope having been brought by a Portuguese boy to the establishment. It was addressed to the manager of the tailoring department. I opened it and shewed it to Mr. Watson.

Mr. Anstey in reply commented at great length upon the evidence adduced by the defendants. He urged that the plea *de injuria* put in by defendants with respect to the destruction of pattern papers was entirely disproved It was declared by two of the witnesses that it was customary for a cutter in the house to destroy his patterns, and therefore plaintiff was not mistaken in his right to do so. The most important point in plaintiff's case in this respect was that the destruction of the patterns took place on the morning following his discharge, and therefore it had nothing to do with the question of discharge. With regard to the alleged offence of keeping bad company, the construction given to it by the principal witnesses was that it was keeping the company of men like Allan and Smith who had joined rival establishments, but the learned counsel saw no reason why plaintiff should have no right to speak with these men whom he had known in England. There was nothing in the agreement to prevent plaintiff from associating with these men, and the learned Counsel did not see that defendants had any right to compel plaintiff not to keep correspondence with his former associates. That would not justify defendants in putting an end to the conduct. In other respects there was no proof of misconduct on part of the plaintiff. The alleged isolated instances of drunkenness and insubordination mentioned by the witnesses did not constitute a misconduct which would justify the dismissal, inasmuch as there was no proof of a habit of drunkenness on part of plaintiff during business hours, nor a proof of wilful disobedience of orders.

Judgment deferred until to-day.

Runchordass Bhowanidass vs. Durand and John Henry Littlewood.

Mr. Westropp, instructed by Mr. Crawford, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendants did not appear.

This was an action for monies paid to defendants. The plaint stated an account of two promissory notes dated respectively 8th and 9th of September 1859. The defendants in their first plea traversed the making of the notes; in the second they pleaded a set-off and in the third pleaded that they had delivered five shares of the Bassein Sugar Company to the plaintiff, which were accepted by him. Defendants appeared to have negotiated with Mr. Candass Narrondass, who was the substantial plaintiff, for a loan of Rs. 8000 on the security of shares of the Bassein Sugar Company. On the 8th September 1859, Rs. 6000 were paid to them on a promissory note and on the following day Rs. 2000 more were paid, both the notes to bear interest at the rate of nine per cent. On the 3rd of September 1860 notice was served upon the defendants demanding the payment of the money. On the 4th September a reply was received from Mr. Littlewood declining to respond to the call, and pleading want of means. On the 30th September a letter was received from Mr. Durand's solicitors for compromising the claims. Documents were prepared but no compromise was come to. Plaintiff admitted the receipt at one time of Rs. 1,500 and at another of Rs. 500 on account of the notes. The notes which were in the custody of Mr. F. Heycock on behalf of Mr. Candass Narrondass and which have been mislaid by that gentleman, were proved by him.

The Court gave verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 6,000 and interest.

THE OPIUM CULTIVATION.

[FROM THE HURKARU'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Wood's Hotel, Monghyr, 25th Feb. 1862.

I left Sultangunge on Wednesday the 19th instant at a little after 2 P. M., and was just in time to catch the up-train to Jumalpore. The first piece of information I received was, that the Station Master, a Baboo, had been sent by the Magistrate to prison for frequent intoxication, and that he was to remain there for the space of twelve calendar months. The rapidity with which an "educated native" imitates a European in his vices, whilst he leaves his virtues unnoticed, is amazing. For some reason or other beyond the comprehension of ill-starred individuals like myself, who have not been initiated into the mysteries of Engineering, or admitted into the arcanum of railways, the trains, both up and down, have either been before or after their time, by sometimes not less than an hour and a half. Accidents are occuring here with painful frequency and locomotives are manifesting an extraordinary inclination for rushing frantically off the line, and, as a consequence, imperilling the lives of scores of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in this part of the world. On the 20th instant, the train from Howrah which reached Rajmehal *two hours* later than it should have done, was detained at the latter Station for that space of time, to allow the down-train from Jumalpore to come in, and thus avoid a collision on the line between the two places. To say the least of it, this must have been most vexatious to those who had to wait all that weary time at Rajmehal, when perhaps business of an important and pressing nature required them to Monghyr. For the playful vagaries of locomotives above alluded to, it is obvious that the plate-layers are to blame, and by inference, the Engineer also who had the supervision of that portion of the line on which they occurred. Locomotives, as a general rule, do not, as far as human observation extends, entertain any particular partiality for anything beyond the limits on which they run, and it is therefore obvious, that if they suddenly prove faithless and false to their love, there must be some potent incentive at work. The line has been open sufficiently long to enable trains to run with every safety, and although, doubtless, accidents will sometimes happen in the best regulated families, still the frequency of these accidents is, to say the least of it, unpleasant, more especially when it is recollected that by them one's neck is placed in jeopardy. A little agitation will do no harm I fancy, and I have therefore alluded to the subject.

The day before I started from Sultangunge I wrote to Mr. Wood, who keeps a very nice Hotel here, to have a conveyance ready for me at the Railway Station. You must know that the terminus of this line is not less than six miles distant from Monghyr, and as there are no ticca palkees or other vehicle in its neighbourhood, parties who come by the Railway under the delusion that they will be able to proceed to the Fort by such means, will find that they have been leaning on a broken reed. I would therefore recommend all who are about to come to Jumalpore, to write to Mr. Wood, a day or so before arrival, because by adopting this precaution they will be able to step from the Railway Carriage into a conveyance which will be ready for them, and be carried to the hotel in a short time. When I took up my quarters here, I was forcibly struck by the difference between this Establishment and that which is kept by Mr. Doyle at Bhaugulpore. In addition to a nice cosy room and a well provided table, you have that which to a traveller is an unspeakable blessing, viz., that your comforts are carefully studied, and no efforts spared by the proprietor to meet your wishes in every possible way To those who have no money to squander, it will be important and interesting to learn, that the terms at this Hotel are, considering all things, very reasonable and moderate, and really when I come to reflect how easy it is for the owners of these Establishments to avail themselves of the necessities of travellers who are strangers in these parts, as Mr. Doyle is in the habit of doing, I feel that I am only performing an act of simple justice to the proprietor of this hotel, in calling the attention of the public in general, and of wayfarers in particular to this particular boarding house, where comfort, cleanliness, and cheapness are combined in a degree seldom met with out of Calcutta. Being a traveller myself I have naturally a fellow-feeling for those who are in a similar position, and therefore inform them that "Wood's Hotel" is a place where all that they can reasonably expect is to be found, in addition to that careful attention to one's comforts without which the most gorgeous establishment is "nothing worth." There is another Hotel kept here by a man named Baker, but not only are his terms sinfully exorbitant, but I do not believe, notwithstanding his *flowry* name, that he is equal to the onerous task of giving thirteen loaves to the dozen.

Monghyr is a clean station, and that is all that I can

"The gradual fall and rise of cultivation it will be s… has been altogether dependent on the price… …an profitable the present price will be apparent… …d how increase of no less than 1,45,488 beegahs cultivation this year as compared with … from the amount of land under this cultivation … under poppy year is more extensive than it … last year. The beegah or considerably … during the present heavily, no less th… fact tha… …as ever been before. on the whole cultivat… …nment has had to pay if the sacrifice of … on an average Rs. 10 per …ore than half a million sterling crisis is conside… …on. We ask any reasonable man, forced cultiv… this large sum at a great financial poppy s… …ent with the existence of a system of them ? … …ation? If ryots can be compelled to grow pu… …ainst their will, why should Government pay …igher at any one time than another? If com… …sation was possible, why was the cultivation allowed to fall to 4,34,508 beegahs in 1860-61—the year above all others in which a large provision would have been welcome?

How popular the opium department is in the poppy districts may be gathered from the manner in which the opium officers were treated during the mutinies. When the whole of the Gya and Shahabad districts were overrun by rebels, Government buildings burnt, and stores destroyed, in no case was the poppy field interfered with or the opium building injured. The opium officers went out as usual unguarded, and unarmed, taking out large sums of money with them to purchase the drug. Two officers alone disbursed in this way nearly Rs. 1,00,000 in Chuprah and… Allegunge amongst thousands of men relatives of the mutineers who were fighting against us. Mr. Field purchased 2,573 maunds of opium in Shahabad in the immediate neighbourhood of Koer-Sing; all the opium thus purchased and the silver with which it was paid for, was sent in to the factory through the disturbed districts, yet not a maund of opium was missing nor a rupee lost. Had there been any oppression in the department such an opportunity of revenge would not have been thrown away. If any further evidence were wanting of the falsity of the charge of compulsion it is to be found in the recorded and published opinions of planters and missionaries, neither of which classes will be suspected of an unfair bias towards Government. One planter writes in 1860:—" No cultivation pays the ryot so well as poppy, and he can therefore afford to pay a higher rent for such land." A missionary in 1860 says " what we have observed is that the majority would have been very sorry if they had to given up the sowing of it" (poppy.) We think we have said enough to show that the cultivation of poppy is voluntary profitable, and therefore popular, we cannot more definitely meet vague assertions of oppressions. If any of those gentlemen who are so fond of decrying the system will give us some specific and tangible instance in support of what they assert, we shall be better able to meet them. So far it is clear first that up to 1855 the object of Government was to check and not to increase the cultivation, and that therefore compulsion would have been objectless; then that from 1855 to 1859 there was a steady decline brought about by lowering the rates of payment, and that had there been any compulsion the cultivators could not have exercised any choice in respect to the refusal or acceptance of the reduced rates. Thirdly, that from 1859 to the present time there has been an extraordinary increase of cultivation brought about by a rise in price, which rise would have been unnecessary if compulsion could have been substituted, and which would have been fruitless if the cultivation was unpopular or unprofitable; and finally we have given the evidence of non-official gentlemen which directly denies the fact of poppy cultivation being either unprofitable, unpopular or compulsory.

Even had this not been so, it is difficult to conceive any source from which such a charge could come with worse grace than from the advocates of the Malwa system, which is thus described by the greatest authority who has ever written on the subject, one moreover who had practical experience of the manner in which the Malwa opium revenue is raised. "The effect on commerce of this practice is not only to interrupt fair and open trade, but to throw it entirely into the hands of the Baniahs who from their residence, local knowledge, and ties, are in almost every instance the persons who enter into the engagement with the cultivators upon whom when bound down, they do not scruple to practice all kinds of artifices and frauds to make them part with their crops at a still lower price, the object being to ring from them the uttermost farthing to add to their already accumulated store."

And again:—

"This appears in the abstract a fair and convenient method of assisting the cultivators, and were it exercised *uprightly as under the Government monopoly* would doubtless be a great support and kindness to him; but as usual the grasping hand of the avaricious baniah interposes and instead of a blessing the cultivation of opium is most frequently concerned in by the ryot to bring up arrears or square accounts with his oppressive banker." The Malwa system is in fact a slightly modified form of the Bengal Indigo system,—less violent but scarcely less oppressive.

English Press.

THE LATE MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING.

(From the Times, Feb. 1.)

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has just been convened for such an expression of opinion as the present conjuncture undoubtedly demands. We published yesterday a full report of the proceedings at the conference, and it will not be denied that the views there taken of current affairs were highly practical, and, upon the whole, as climate and circumstances would lead us reasonably expect from so deeply interested an assembly. The commercial policy of Lancashire resolves itself into two leading doctrines. The people of those parts wish to receive cotton from other countries, and to send other countries, cotton goods. These views, of course, tend to concentrate attention just now upon America and India. America has ceased to supply cotton, and in a great degree to take our cotton manufactures. India is exporting cotton to us in unusual quantities, but she is at the same time placing import duties on our cotton goods, and that is a proceeding which is exceedingly obnoxious to the Manchester Chamber. Briefly, the Chamber would fain see India relinquishing all attempts to manufacture for herself, and confining her energies to the production of the raw material. America is regarded with somewhat similar views. The Manchester ideal is here also comprised in such a division of industry between the two countries as would secure a constant supply of cotton for Lancashire looms and a never-failing market for Lancashire fabrics. Unfortunately, cotton can be no longer purchased in America, nor fabrics sold; and it was under these untoward circumstances that the Chamber of Commerce assembled for such an expression of opinion as might assist the impending deliberations of Parliament and the conclusions of the public at large.

As regards India, the opinions of the meeting were, as we have said, not unreasonable. The Manchester manufacturers do not ask for protection, but they stipulate for free trade, the principles of which they consider to be infringed by the import duties which the Indian Government levies on their cotton goods. These duties, it is true, are imposed for purposes of revenue only, but they operate in practice exactly like protective duties; and are sufficient, in conjunction with certain natural advantages, to give a cotton manufacturer in India too favourable a position for competing with cotton manufacturers at home. A millowner at Bombay could buy upon the spot cotton grown in the country, and could therefore save in the cost of his raw material all that a British millowner pays for his carriage from India to England. Mr. Bazley valued this saving at about 15 per cent., and, if fabrics of British manufacture are at the same time burdened with a 10 per cent. duty on entering India, it is plain that the Bombay factory would work with an advantage of 25 per cent. against the factory at Manchester. This the Manchester people have themselves discovered, for certain "capitalists" have sent out machinery from this country to India, and are prepared under these favourable conditions to set up mills there, to intercept the better classes of cotton from our markets, and to displace our manufactures in the Indian markets by means of the goods which they will thus produce. Of course Lancashire would suffer doubly by such a system. She would lose, on the one hand, a valuable proportion of her raw material, and, on the other, a corresponding proportion of her Indian custom. "Our own industry," says Mr. Bazley, "would be planted in India to our own detriment."

These expostulations are founded in justice as far as the 10 per cent. import duty enters into the case. The advantage derived from the consumption of native instead of imported produce is a natural advantage against which the Indian manufacturer might make head by advantages of some other kind,—by superior skill, greater energy, cheaper machinery, or whatever aids they can command. But the import duty is an element of a different character altogether, and it is natural enough that we who are contending for free trade with all the nations of the world should rebel a little against the adoption of a protective tariff in a dependency of our own. This however, is only one side of the case, and the Manchester people, to do them justice, took the other side into consideration also. India, though a dependency of the British Crown, is an Empire in itself, with its own revenue and its own expenditure. It has recently been contracting a large public debt for purposes, as we all believe, of a beneficial character, but still with an immediate increase of current obligations. An Indian Finance Minister, like a British Chancellor of the Exchequer, must make both ends meet, and provide for the payment of all just demands. How is he to do this except by taxation, and how can he be debarred from including Custom's duties in his sources of revenue? Such duties may be injurious, but so, more or less, are all kinds. Mr. Laing has told us plainly that if the expenditure, and especially the military expenditure, of the Indian Government is to be maintained on its present scale, he cannot dispense with import duties in raising the revenue required. "Cut down the charges of the army," says he, "and I will reduce the duties on cotton goods. It is a case for your own decision." The Home Government regulates the military establishments, and on these establishments depend my demands."

In touching on the affairs of America the speakers at Manchester observed great forbearance, and intended to express themselves with friendliness and moderation. We doubt, however, whether the sentiments to which they gave utterance will prove very acceptable either to the Federalists themselves, or to their advocates in this country. The war was characterized as hopeless, and, though the meeting was unanimous in reprobating "intervention" in the usual acceptation of the word, a strong desire was expressed that the contest might be terminated by the interposition of some advice, good offices, or mediation. Mr. Bazley hoped that the judicious suggestions of the British and French Governments might have the effect of mitigating the existing animosities, and of bringing about the reopening of the ports. Mr. Potter thought that if the Manchester Chamber of Commerce would address the New York Chamber with an appeal against the prolongation of "this useless misery," the result might be profitable, but on all sides it appeared to be felt that the war was not only destructive to the Americans themselves but injurious to the whole civilized world. It was even intimated by a Manchester speaker before a Manchester audience that the model Republic, besides being diseased and demoralized throughout by slavery, had been administered on a system which led to an unsound state not only of finance but of morals too.

After all, however, the practical question is, not whether the American struggle can be terminated by mediation from without, but whether even the conclusion of the war will enable the Southern States to supply us with cotton as before. We have already expressed our own opinion that such a result cannot be reasonably anticipated, and that opinion was echoed at Manchester. Time, at any rate, must elapse before the South can so far recover itself from this destructive contest as to resume its old industrial pursuits, while obligations of a new and burdensome character must inevetably oppress the energies of its people. The old state of things, in fact, is past restoration, and nobody can yet divine what the new state will bring forth. The true remedy for impending difficulties, as Mr. Potter remarked, must be sought in India, but, if India is to do what is expected, it is above all things necessary that her own government and finances should be wisely administered. India must pay her way, and pay it even by import duties, in default of better means, but if once she can secure the advantage of growing cotton for Lancashire, she will be under no inducement either to tax our fabrics or manufacture such articles for herself.

THE CATASTROPHE AT HARTLEY.

(From the Times, January 24.)

As peace has its battles, it has, too, its utter and lamentable defeats. All is lost at Hartely. The whole science and heroism of a province have been brought to bear on the few cubic yards of rubbish that shut in more than two hundred good and honest lives from their fellowmen, and they have failed. All Northumberland would have gone to the breach had the space permitted, though it were to work deep in that treacherous pit, under falling water, stones, and crazy woodwork, thundering over head, and the still more murderous "styth" rising from below. But, while a thousand wives, children, brothers and sisters were gathered at the pit's mouth, and any number of colliers, engineers, diving-men, surgeons, and other possible helps were in attendance, only a handful at a time could be the forlorn hope of this desperate enterprise. It is miserable to think of the work that had to be suspended while something else was done, which something else had to wait for other preparations. The rescue party could not work till the ventilation was restored, and that could not be done till the sides of the deep shaft were well secured with "brattice," the shattered and dislocated pump gear fast suspended, and wind pipes of canvas let down and brought to play. Such was the work in progress upon the seventh day of this terrible inhumation, when these two hundred and fifteen men and boys had been exposed to a week's want of food, warmth, light, and good air, and even under the most hopeful calculation only the strongest men could be alive. There they were, six hundred feet below the light of day, with even their narrow range of movement and life hourly contracting, while the water and the foul gases rose upon them. It was death above, below, and around them, for out of the very walls of the prison they breathed a subtle poison. All the hope they had was in the distant sound of human voices and pick and shovel, sometimes long suspended, sometimes ominously interrupted by the thundering crash which told of further ruin and delay. How they lived, and how they died, can only be conjectured. They were found sleeping the sleep of death—most of them calm and seemingly painless; some with grains of corn in their pockets, which seemed to show that other agencies than hunger did the work; and others, as we are told, a select band of strong men, whose strength only enabled them to struggle harder with their fee.

It is a spectacle and a thought to possess the mind of a nation. The worst horror of the lowest dungeon and the tyrant's *oubliette* was here done on the largest scale on the meek and innocent sons of toil. They had aroused no suspicion, penned no libel, breathed no heresy, whispered no watchword, offended no Bourbon, scandalized no Inquisition; yet here they were, a hundred Ugolinos and their sons, confronting one another in the jaws of a living death, with a mutual embrace and a common hope of Heaven. There was something of the kind in Switzerland not long ago, when the woodwork of a shaft took fire, fell in, choked up the only opening, and intercepted from air, and help, and life much such a multitude of industrious men. Such a spectacle is terrible even when the victims are few, or there be but one. A few, now and then, in the course of ages, have lost their way in the Catacombs of Rome, and even of Paris, and successive crowds of visitors still shudder at their fate. The tales of living burial class with the worst of horrors. When it is asked why the English delay burial for a week, the common reason assigned is a fear of this catastrophe. What, indeed, is more horrible? Yet it leaves one lesson, and that one of comfort. It is the insignificance of the manner of death, be it by fire, or water, or bad air, or hunger, or other pangs. What is pain, what is calamity, what is a life's failure, what is the defeat of the noblest endeavours, what is the extinction of the highest hopes, when it falls alike to the good and bad, however it may be ordained by us of crime? Success is not the rule of right and life. The course of true love runs not smooth, and duty is not without sacrifice. That law of sacrifice is marked on all we see, and have, and enjoy, and use. It is marked on the toil of the husbandman who produces our corn and our wine. It is marked on the hardships and perils of the man who furnishes the firesticks of our Christmas fire from the bowels of the earth. The domestic altar has its victims, and their memory may well warn us that the Englishman's boasted fireside is a privilege and a luxury purchased with suffering, and not to be enjoyed as selfishly and brutishly as by the domestic animals that slumber on our hearthrugs.

It is a duty with us to find in this frightful disaster some warning against its recurrence. The colliers of the neighbourhood have been beforehand with us, and we presume their practical experience will be listened to, even if our suggestions should be thought unprofessional. Surely no reason can be alleged, except the trifling expense, against a second shaft sufficient for the escape of the men, if need be? How so obvious a precaution came to be overlooked we know not; but we have a right to demand that, if practicable, it should never again be neglected. No animal, we believe, burrows in the earth without providing a second outlet for its escape; and, where human life is at stake, no safeguard that wisdom and experience can suggest should be deemed too costly and too troublesome. In this case it appears there were "staples," or vertical communications from one seam to another, which only wanted one link of 50 or 60 yards to save every life. We are not aware of any reason why all the galleries in each seam should not communicate with another, besides meeting at the shaft; or why all the seams should not be, again, in communication by means of "staples." The colliers demand it; instances there were in which, as is said, have frequently and strongly urged it; and what is more, several other accidents of a similar character, and of recent occurrence, point to the same remedy. But it is impossible not to remark, also, on the material of the beam. It was of cast iron; and, though it seems to have consisted of two plates, yet, as either would probably break on the failure of the other, they were no more than one. The entire weight was 40 tons, or, if we understand it aright, 20 tons for each plate. Now, 20 tons is a very large casting; and in this case the engineman, on the inquest, mentions that the plate was honeycombed at the fracture. There is no need to go to any supposed theory of fractures in cast iron exposed to much work and great strains, for the fact is enough. It is the least trustworthy of all materials, and any life that depends on a horizontal bar of cast iron subject to great and unequal strains may be said to have the sword of Damocles always hanging over it. One of the most useful and important discoveries of this age is the employment of wrought iron where toughness and rigidity are wanted—that is for beams, bridges, cranes, and ships. It is not liable to the lurking fracture, which under the surface of cast iron slowly extends and widens till the moment it has reduced the bearing section below the work to be done, when in an instant all goes. Wrought iron will bend or warp, and so give warning of a worse failure. This, however, is for the engineers. The expedient of a second shaft is so obvious that very good reason indeed must be shown against it, if its absence is to be further tolerated.

It is a necessity of our calling to extract these cautions for the future. These cautions are not thrown away. Mining of all kinds is a much safer and more healthy employment than it was, we will say, half a century ago. Our readers will notice, too, with thankfulness, that there are no women in the list of victims. Fifty years ago these would have been many. But, if there is less recklessness, less of the sex's degradation than there used to be, there is not less courage of the noblest and hardiest kind. Nothing can be conceived more awful than the situation of the devoted bands at work on the mass of rubbish half-way between the top and the bottom of the ruined shaft, unless, indeed, it be that of the few chosen men who descended through the aperture so lately opened by the pickaxe, and penetrated, amid ominous silence and increasing difficulty of respiration, to the vast and hideous chamber of death below. Yet there was any number of engineers, any number of surgeons, ready to follow them, wherever they went, to share the horrid sight, its imminent perils, and its present suffocation. The theatre of war that can surpass such deeds, combining, as they do, all that is horrible both in fact and in imagination, and which to some of these brave volunteers had not even familiarity. Can all that life be wasted, and that calamity be a mere loss, which exhibits such examples and conveys such lessons? Shall we celebrate victories in the field, and not do honour to heroism in the darksome deadly pit? The eyes of all England will be fixed on this sad scene; and, amid the many tears that will be shed by the more tender natures over the story of sufferer or survivor, we shall all have to do our duty and quit ourselves like men, whatever difficulty or peril we may ever have to undergo or to share.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR SPORTING OR MILITARY PURPOSES.—DOUBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE CAPS, Felt Waddings to prevent the "Leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for Killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality, &c. *Sole Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.* Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

ENFIELD RIFLE AMMUNITION AND BALL CARTRIDGES.

For Whitworth Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, and other Breech Loaders

ELEY BROTHERS, Gray's-Inn-Road, London. W. C. Wholesale Only.

The Liverpool and London Fire and Life Assurance Company.

THE undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire* and *Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention to the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament

FOR FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CAPITAL, £1,259,760 *Sterling.*

THE UNDERSIGNED having assumed charge of the Bombay Agency, are now prepared to issue Fire Policies at current rates. Policies are also granted on detached Bungalows and Household Furniture. Therein, at Six Annas per cent. per Annum.

FNILAY, SCOTT, & Co.

LEA & PERRIN'S CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the "only good Sauce," and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras, to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

L. & P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious IMITATIONS of their "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the names of L. & P. FORGED; they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of LEA & PERRINS are upon the *Label, Stopper, and Bottle.*

L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their rights either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advertise them of such infringements.

*** Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, Lea & Perrins, Worcester, England; Crosse & Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY FOR FIRE AND LIFE.

CHIEF OFFICE—*Exchange, Liverpool*

Capital, £500,000, *with power to increase to One Million*

BRANCH OFFICES:

LONDON—83, KING WILLIAM STREET.
MANCHESTER—30, ST. ANN'S STREET.
GLASGOW—146, BUCHANAN STREET.

Trustees.

T. EDWARDS MOSS, Esq. CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

Board of Direction.

Chairman—EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—THOMAS B. FORWOOD, Esq.

FRANCIS A. CLINT, Esq. | JOSEPH KITCHEN, Esq.
GEORGE W. EWING, Esq. | JOHN L. NEWALL, Esq.
COLE H. KENRICK, Esq. | JOHN J. PICTON, Esq.
ALEXANDER HASTLE, Esq. | T. SCRIVEN BUSHELL, Esq.

THIS COMPANY was established on 31st August 1858, and to show its appreciation by the public and give an idea of its present standing—which already rivals that of older established offices—it only is necessary to draw attention to the extraordinarily rapid increase of its business since its establishment.

In the first year the receipts were £12,569 3 5
Second year 24,996 14 8
And for the third year they are..... 38,482 16 2

The increase in the present year's fire business over the preceding year is upwards of 50 per cent. In the life-department the premiums received have been as follow:

During the first two years £6,472 1 0
And during the last two years 22,626 18 11

The total income of the company for each of the three years is as follows:—

First year £19,718 1 2
Second year 38,228 12 10
Third year 57,869 18 8

Showing an increase in the income of the company of nearly £20,000 a year.

In the fire branch (the only one at present opened in Bombay) the rates of Premium vary according to the nature of the risk, and will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices.

Amongst other advantages offered by the Company, Household Furniture may be insured in one sum, or in separate items if preferred.

Claims are promptly and liberally settled.

Rent of Buildings may be insured to protect parties from loss during reinstatement of property destroyed or damaged by Fire.

Losses by fire arising from Lightning made good.

Short period Insurances are granted on usual terms.

A liberal discount is allowed on Insurances effected for more than one year at a time.

Every information on the business of the Company can be obtained from the general Agents of the Company in Bombay.

LAWRENCE & Co.

HUNTLEY LODGE.

BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.

MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. FRASER's method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind: to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind, by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

PRESENTS FOR THE SEASON.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to inform the Public, of a new arrival by the mail, of Rich and French Fancy and useful Articles, well adapted for New Year's Gifts and Presents, consisting of—

Ladies' Work Boxes in Rose Mahogany and Rose Wood
Work Stands
Ivory and Pin Cushions.
Desk and Scent Boxes.
Ladies' Scent, Glove and Jewel Boxes.
Tea Caddys.
Paper Cases.
Envelope do.
Writing do.
Pearl Fruit Knives.
Travelling and Courier Bags in four different sizes, of Russia and Morocco.
Beautifully quilted blue and scarlet, sachet sultanes or scent Bags, large and small for the Wardrobe, and also small for the Pocket.
Color Boxes, Moist, Dry, and Oil.
1862 Almanacs, Diaries and Memorandum Books.
Purses in great variety.
Fancy Merchaum Billiard and carved Pipes.
Briarwood and Cherry Pipes, silver mounted, plain and Meerschaum Bowls and Stems.
Amber, Meerschaum and Briarwood Mouth Pieces in immense varieties.
Cigar Cases and Stands in England and new designs.
English and French Tobaccos of first quality.
Albums for Photographs and Ivory Pen Holders.
Ivory handles Wafer Stamps.
Ink and Pen Stands.
Ladies' Companions and Scissor Cases in Sets.
Paper Weights in Marble, Glass, Bronze, and Gilt.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Card Cases in Tortoise' shell and Morocco.
Thermometers in Marble Stands.
Fancy gilt and bronze Candlesticks.
Mimifold Writers.
Tourist's Writing Cases.
Portfolios and Machine Copying Books.
Blotting Pads.
Sketching Portfolios.
Blocks and Books.
Lockets and Charms with beautiful Microscopic Views.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings Studs in Masonic and other artistic designs too numerous to detail.
Coral Sets.
Knife, Fork and Spoon in Cases.
Knife, Fork and Spoon including handsome Mug in one case, forming a beautiful Christening Present.
Silver Mugs separate in Case.
A large collection of indestructible, amusing and interesting Children's Books.
A fresh supply of White and Colored Kid Gloves.

These Fancy Goods with the *exception of Jewellery* are at the Byculla Branch, where T. & Co. would invite their Friends and the Public generally to inspect their collection which will be found to surpass any in Bombay.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, 30th December 1861.

AMERICAN SCENERY IN THE STEREOSCOPE.

THE following PICTURES on Glass and Paper are now for sale at the Photographic Rooms of the undersigned.

GLASS SLIDES.

Table Rock.
Below Table Rock.
Terrapin Tower Niagara
Horse Shoe Falls do.
Suspension Bridge.
From foot of Biddle Stairs.
Ice Cave behind Horse Shoe Falls.
Ice Bridge.
Rapids from Lunar Island.
Goat Island.
Lunar Island Scenery.
American Falls.
Point View Summer.
Ship *Canada* at Sea.
Ice Bridge and Falls.

PAPER SLIDES.

Quebec City.
From Lunar Island.
Lunar Island from Goat Island.
From Point View.
From Tarupin Tower.
Lunar Island Bridge.
Table Rock from the Falls
Underneath Goat Island.
Below Table Rock.
Table Rock and Falls.
Horse Shoe Falls.
Tarupin Tower.
Laureate Falls Quebec.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT, No. 1, Church Gate.

PURSHOTUM FAKERJEE,

SIGN BOARD PAINTER,

Kalbadavi Road, next to Jaffer Sulliman's Godown.

FOR SALE.

THE GRIFFIN'S AIDE-DE-CAMP. By BLUNT SPURS. Edited by a Professional Man. Third Edition, with an Addendum containing Hints on the Education of a Horse. Price Rs. 10½, postage included.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

28, Medow Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE,

JUST LANDED, ex *Anna Dorothea*, and opened in good order, a new, handsome, light and well furnished ALBERT PHAETON, with moveable front boot door and plate glass enclosure, with shafts and pole. Painted rich purple lake, relieved with black and fine lines of Vermillion, highly varnished, lined with fine drab cloth, stuffed with curled hair, with lamps, &c. complete.

Also, a set of well made PLATED CARRIAGE HARNESS. Apply to

S. d'ESPERANCE. Chunam Kiln Road.

28th Feb. 1862.

THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India.*

VEHAR WATER SUPPLY.

TINNED LEAD OR COMPOSITION PIPES.—Service Pipes laid down by experienced Plumbers at the following rates, which include two of Lambert's Best Brass Cocks, Stop Cock Box, Fee

The Bombay Gazette
EXTRAORDINARY.

Bombay;—March 12, 1862.

TWO DAYS LATER NEWS.

(Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette.)

LONDON, 20*th February.*

Marriages Affinity Bill passed second reading.

Frightful explosion in a Coal Pit at Merthyr Tydvil, 47 lives lost.

Cotton market this day good demand, priecs shade dearer.

Consols for Money 93.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 12th AND 18th FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer *Jeddo*, Captain ———, with Mails from England to the above dates, arrived here this morning. The *Jeddo* left Suez on the 28th February and Aden 5th March.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Major Eden; Mrs. Haakman; Mr. Dach; Major MacDonald; Captain and Mrs. Philpotts; Mr. and Mrs. Ker; Mr. and Mrs. Blay; Mr. and Mrs. Harding; Dr. Thorpe; Mr. Robertson; Miss Barton; Mr. Hamilton: Mrs. Price; Mr. Hillmore; Mrs. Birdwood and daughter; Mrs. Bean; Mrs. Mills; Mr. Fenar; Mr. Bury; Lieut. and Mrs. Bolton; Miss Bolton; Mrs. O'Brien; Rev. J. French; Lieut. and Mrs. Hickman; Mr. and Mrs. Nicker; Captain Osborne; Captain Colgrove; Mr. Chapman: Mr. Billington; Mr. W. Sanderson; Miss Hazelwood; Mr. Torilleoux; Mr. Roberts; Mr. Portagallo; Mr. De Souza; Mr. Clarke; Captain Eroinger.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Some advances have been made on both sides in the American war; the Federalist expedition under General Burnside is on the way to its final destination, and the Confederate General Beauregard has been transferred to Kentucky. The army of the Potomac under M'Clellan is still motionless.

The Italian government has in vain endeavoured to repress the popular manifestations, demanding Rome as the national capital, which have been made in all the principal towns. At Naples several priests have taken part in them.

Austria, Bavaria, and other German States, have protested against the policy adopted by Prussia in reference to Federal reform. The Prussian government has replied by condemning the protest as unjustifiable, and declaring the proposed reform to be impracticable.

The churches of Warsaw have been reopened by the new Archbishop.

Her Majesty has conferred the Civil Division of the Second Class of the Order of the Bath on John Peter Grant, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Mr. John Paxton Norman, Home Circuit, has been appointed one of the judges of the Supreme Court, Calcutta.

Sir Charles Wood has stated in Parliament that the distribution of the Kirwee prize-money has not yet been determined upon.

The Colonelcy of the Grenadier Guards has been given to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; that of the Fusilier Guards to Sir Alexander Woodford; and the Colonelcy-in-chief of the Rifle Brigade to Lord Seaton.

A motion calling for the immediate recognition of Italy has been brought forward in the Prussian Representative Chamber. It is reported to be the intention of the Prussian government to recognise the kingdom of Italy.

Colonel Sykes has given notice of a motion in reference to our relations with China.

The Lord Chancellor has introduced a bill to facilitate the transfer of land.

The Revised Code of the Committee of Privy Council on Education has been brought under the consideration of both Houses of Parliament, with essential modifications of the original Minute.

The Prince of Wales has visited Munich and Vienna on his way to the East.

The negotiations for the French loan of £4,000,000 have suddenly terminated.

The Swiss Federal government still maintaining that the Swiss frontier has been violated by French troops in the Valley of Dappees, has formally protested against the contrary decision of the French Minister.

Prince Napoleon has endeavoured without success to obtain insertion in the Address on the Emperor's Speech of a paragraph censuring the present attitude of the Papal government.

Mr. Bramley Moore, Conservative, has been elected for Lincoln by a majority of 25 over Mr. Palmer, Liberal; and Mr. Chapman, Conservative, for Grimsby, by a majority of 12 over Mr. Heneage, Liberal; Mr. P. A. Taylor had been returned unopposed for Leicester.

Dr. Goodford, Head Master of Eton, has been elected Provost of the College.

M. Mon, Spanish ambassador at Paris, has accepted the office of President of the Lower Chamber, vacant by the death of Martinez de la Rosa.

Several persons have been killed or injured, by a fall of houses at Hackney; and a similar calamity has occurred in the Waterloo-road.

The Turkish government is negotiating a foreign loan.

The Crown Princess of Prussia has arrived at Osborne on a visit to the Queen.

A treaty of commerce has been signed between Russia and Turkey.

The court-martial on Captain Robertson's case is not yet concluded.

The Albert Memorial Fund amounts to £33,000. The total subscribed to the Hartley Colliery Fund amounts to £50,000.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In Her Majesty's Indian Army: George Lamp, Esq., Physician-General, Retired List, Bengal Army; James Colquhoun, Esq., M.D., Retired List, Madras Army.

Miscellaneous: Sir T. J. Platt; Admiral Thomas Dick.

COMMERCIAL.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta, 60 days' sight, 2s. 0⅓d.; 30 days' 2s. 0¼d. Madras, 1s. 11¾d. to 2s. Bombay, 2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0½d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 102; Ditto Five-and-a-Half, 107½.

Indian Five per Cents., 106⅞.

Consols for Money, 92⅞; 93 Ditto, Account (March 6), 92⅞, 93.

Bank of England rate stands at 2½ per cent.

The Bank of France rate 4 per cent.

Money market again easy.

English funds inactive, but Indian Seeurities continue in good demand.

Produce Markets generally firm, and in some cases prices higher. *East India Cotton* in better request at higher rates. *Tea* higher for shipping Congou. *Silk* fully maintains the late improvement. *Indigo* sales close with more spirit. *Sugar* very quiet and 6d. per cwt. lower. *Rice* inactive. *Saltpetre* steady. *Jute* dull and lower. *Dyestuffs* generally maintained. *Shellac* has further advanced.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 75s. to 79s. 6d.; good middling, 80s. to 84s.; fine middling, 85s. to 89s. per cwt. Market steady.

Linseed dull at 57s. 6d. to 59s. for Calcutta; *Rapeseed* very firm at 70s. to 71s. for Guzerat, and 65s. for Calcutta.

Cocoa-nut Oil has advanced to £49 to £49 10s. for Ceylon and £50 to £50 10s. for Cochin, the market closes quiet.

Cotton in Liverpool.—Middling Orleans, 13d.; fair Broach, 9¼d.; fair Dhollera, 8⅜d. per lb. Market closes very firm.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40-inch, 7 lbs., 8s. 9d. to 8s. 10½d. per piece; 8¼lbs. 10s. 9d. to 11s. Madapollams, 32-inch, 3lbs., 4s. Mule Twist, No. 40, good seconds, 14¾d. per lb. Market firm and prices hardening.

Printed at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press.